

Hernando, Hillsborough and Manatee Counties

Excluding Dept. of Corrections

Bureau of HIV/AIDS Surveillance Section (850) 245-4430, or SC 205-4430 Incidence data as of 12/31/10 Death data as of 10/2009 & Prevalence data as of 05/26/11



2010 HIV/AIDS Data, Partnership 6

Cumulative AIDS Cases (through 12/10) Persons Living with Adult Peds Total HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) 8,441 99 8,540 **Cumulative HIV Cases (not AIDS) (through 12/10)** as of 05/26/11 6,776 **Adult Peds Total** 3,302 3,345 43

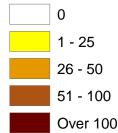
Grand Total	Adult	Peds	Total
HIV/AIDS Cases	11,743	142	11,885

ADULTS	Males	Females	Total	M:F Ratio
Cumulative AIDS Cases	6,423	2,018	8,441	3.2:1
Cumulative HIV Cases	2,286	1,016	3,302	2.3 : 1



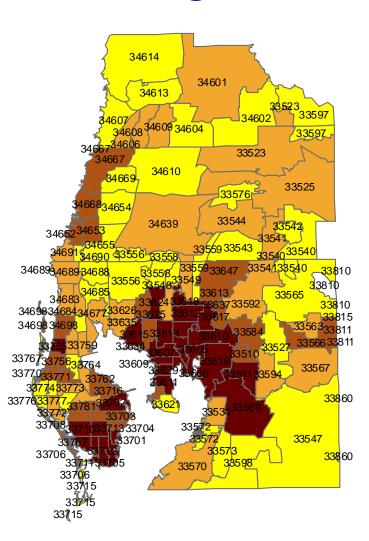
Presumed Living HIV/AIDS Cases by Zip Code, Tampa-St. Petersburg EMA through 2010

Presumed Living MSM HIV/AIDS Cases



N=9,951

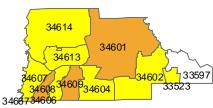
NIRs are not redistributed. *Includes MSM/IDU. Data as of 05/26/2011



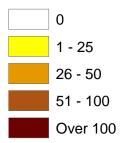




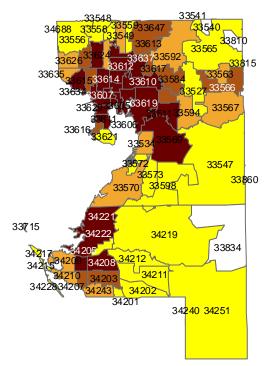
Presumed Living HIV/AIDS Cases By Zip Code, Partnership 6, through 2010



Presumed Living MSM HIV/AIDS Cases



N=6,710







NIRs are not redistributed.

Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.

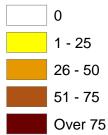
*Includes MSM/IDU cases.

Data as of 05/26/2011

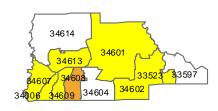


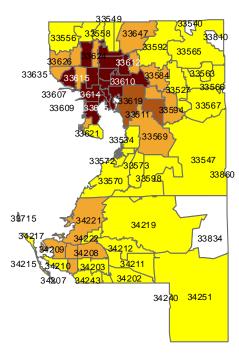
Presumed Living MSM* HIV/AIDS Cases By Zip Code, Partnership 6, through 2010

Presumed Living MSM HIV/AIDS Cases



N=3,190









NIRs are not redistributed.

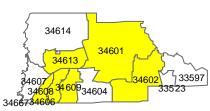
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.

*Includes MSM/IDU cases.

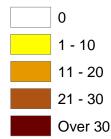
Data as of 05/26/2011



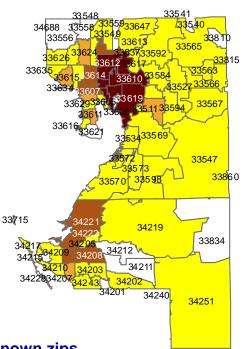
Presumed Living IDU* HIV/AIDS Cases By Zip Code, Partnership 6, through 2010



Presumed Living IDU HIV/AIDS Cases



N=823







NIRs are not redistributed.

Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.

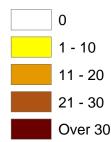
*Includes MSM/IDU cases.

Data as of 05/26/2011

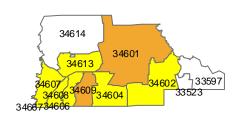


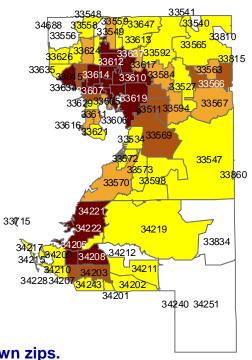
Presumed Living Heterosexual HIV/AIDS Cases By Zip Code, Partnership 6, through 2010

Presumed Living Heterosexual HIV/AIDS Cases



N=1,850







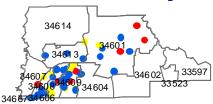


NIRs are not redistributed.

Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips. Data as of 05/26/2011



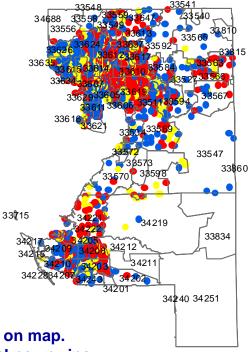
Presumed Living HIV/AIDS Cases by Zip Code and Race/Ethnicity, Partnership 6, through 2010



1 Dot = 3 cases
Dots are randomly
placed within zip codes.

- Hispanic
- Black, not-Hispanic
- White, not-Hispanic

N=6,600



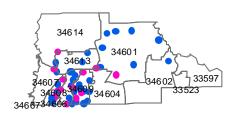




Total includes all races, some which are not on map. Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips. Data as of 05/26/2011



Presumed Living HIV/AIDS Cases By Zip Code and Sex, Partnership 6, through 2010

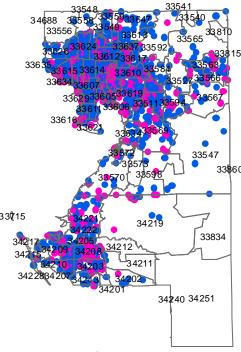


Hernando

1 Dot = 3 cases
Dots are randomly
placed within zip codes.

- Male
- Female

N=6,710

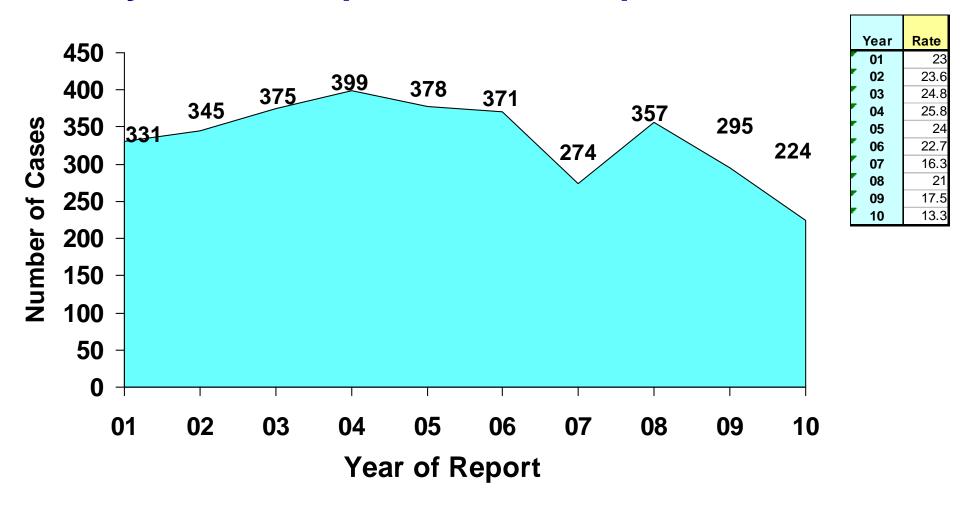






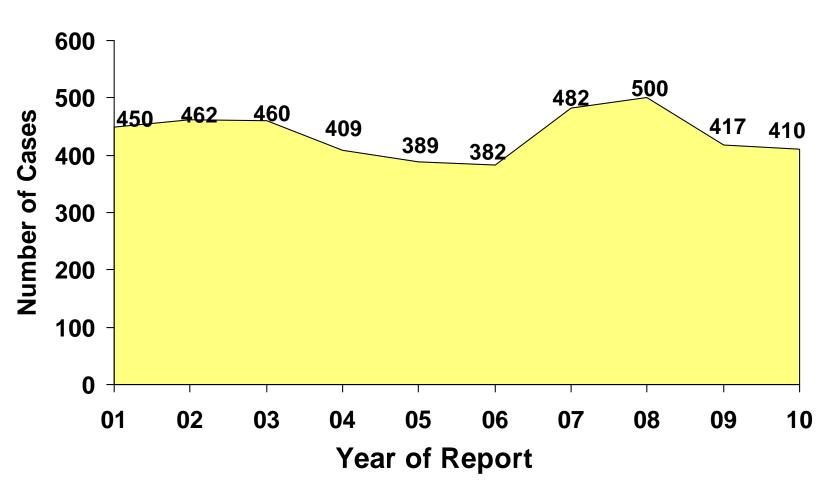


AIDS Cases By Year of Report, Partnership 6, 2001-2010



Comment: The expansion of electronic reporting in 2007 along with an increase in timeliness of reporting contributed to an artificial spike in 2008 followed by the artificial dip in 2009 & 2010.

HIV Cases By Year of Report, Partnership 6, 2001-2010

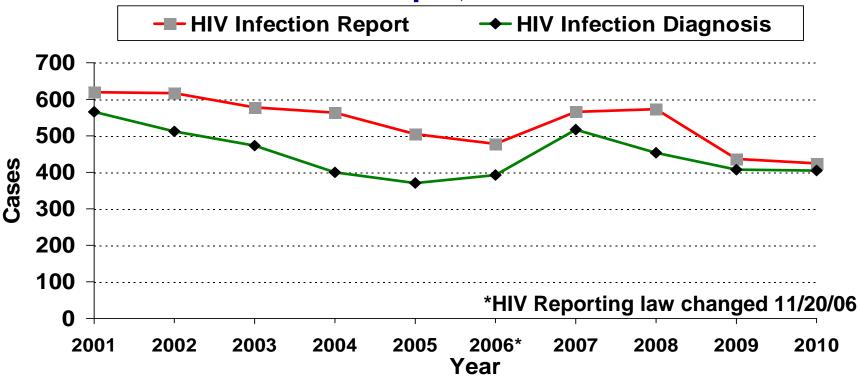


Year	Rate
01	31.3
02	31.5
03	30.4
04	26.4
05	24.7
06	23.4
07	28.7
08	29.5
09	24.7
10	24.3

Comment: Enhanced reporting laws implemented in Nov. 2006, along with the expansion of electronic lab reporting in 2007 led to an artificial peak in HIV cases in 2008 followed by an artificial decrease to 2009.



New HIV Infection Cases By Year of Report vs. Diagnosis, Partnership 6, 2001-2010



Comments: HIV Infection represents new HIV cases by year of report or year of diagnosis.

These data represent newly reported/diagnosed HIV Infection cases, regardless of AIDS status at the time of report. If a NEW AIDS case is reported, and was NOT previously reported with HIV, the case will be counted as a NEW HIV Infection case AND a new AIDS case for that time period. Year of report is the year the cases was first reported with HIV infection.

Year of diagnosis is the year of the first HIV-related test. Although more representable of disease trends, there is an average of a 2-6 month time lag from diagnosis to report.

HIV Infection cases by year of diagnosis is CDC's preferred method for demonstrating new HIV cases by year and will be the standard for next year's slides and epi profiles.

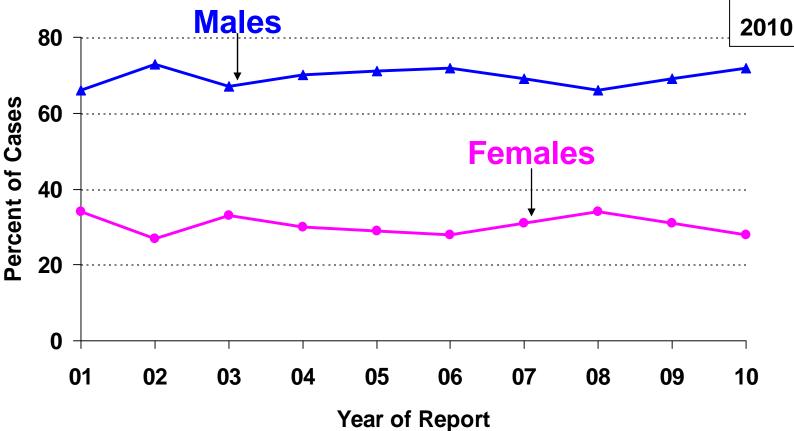
Monthly, quarterly and year-to-date data will be analyzed by year of report, in order to provide more timely data.

Percent of Adult AIDS Cases by Sex and Year of Report Partnership 6, 2001-2010



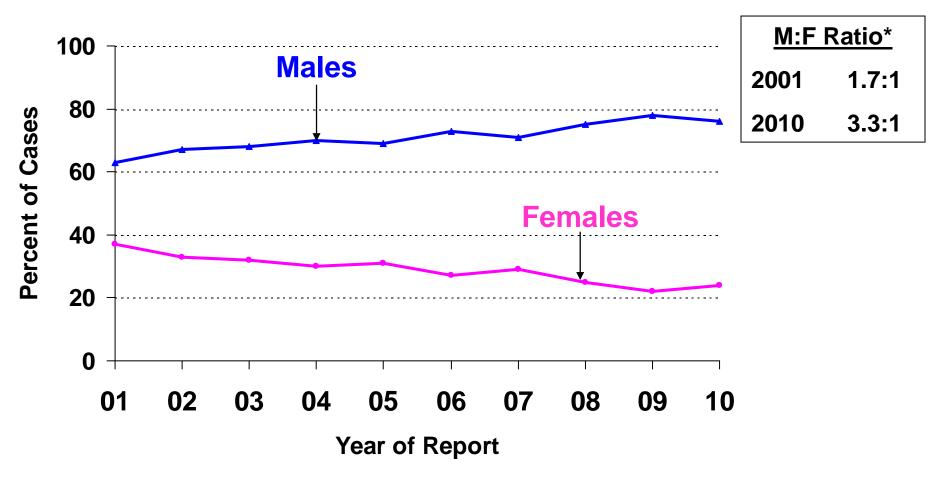
2001 2.0:1

2010 2.5:1



Comment: AIDS cases tend to represent HIV transmission that occurred many years ago. The relative increases in female cases reflect the changing face of the AIDS epidemic over time. *The male-to-female ratio is the number or percent of cases among males divided by the number or percent of female cases.

Percent of Adult HIV Cases by Sex and Year of Report Partnership 6, 2001-2010

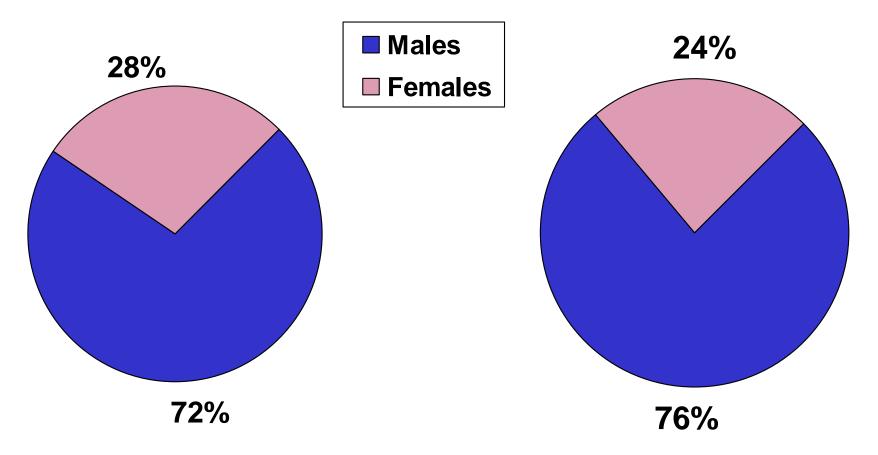


Comment: Recent trends in HIV transmission are best described by the HIV case data. The relative increases in male HIV cases might be attributed to proportional increases in HIV transmission among men who have sex with men (MSM), which may influence future AIDS trends.

Partnership 6

Adult AIDS Cases by Sex, 2010 (N=224)

Adult HIV Cases by Sex, 2010 (N=408)

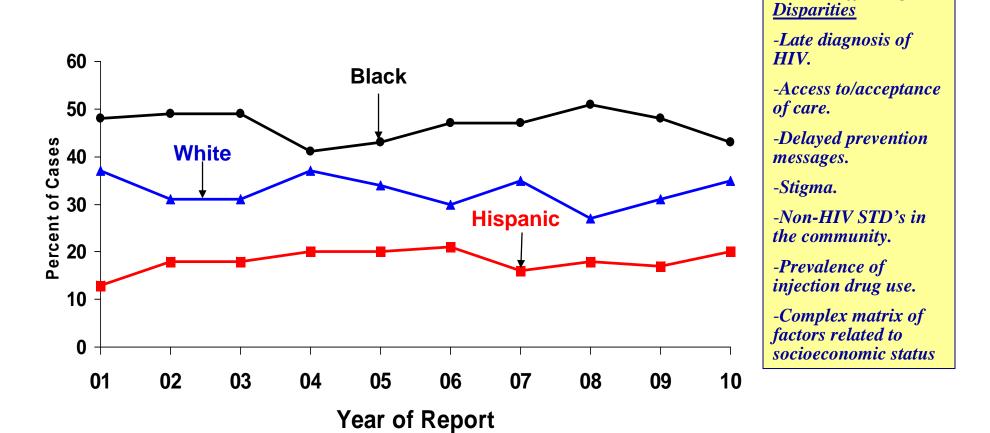


Comment: Partnership 6's Adult Population is: 48% Male and 52% Female, therefore male cases are disproportionately impacted.



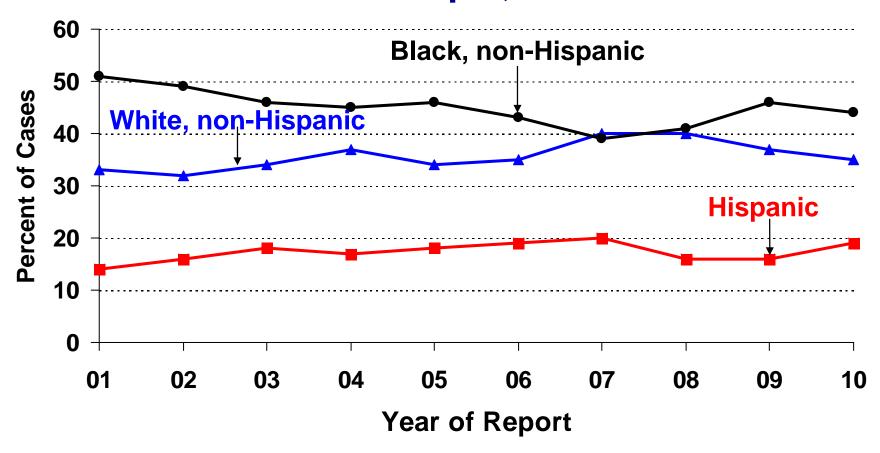
Percent of Adult AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report Partnership 6, 2001-2010

Factors Affecting



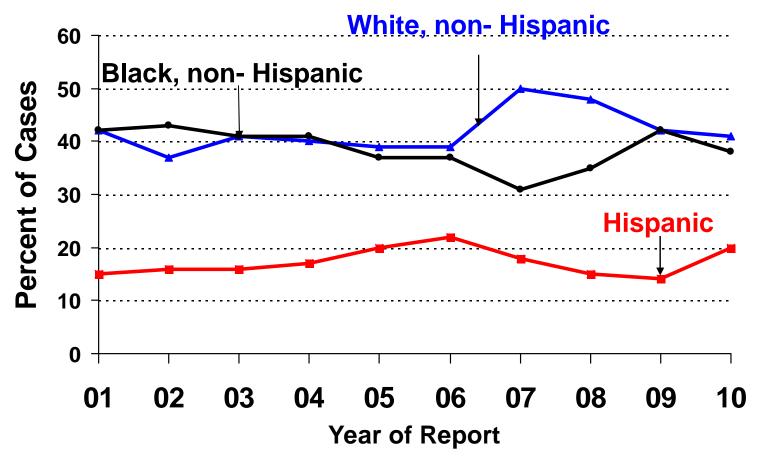
Comment: In 2010, blacks accounted for 43% of reported AIDS cases, but only 13% of the population. Hispanic cases increased from 13% in 2001 to 20% in 2010. Numerous disparities can affect the increases of HIV disease in a given population. Other races represent less than 1% of the cases and are not included.

Percent of Adult HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report Partnership 6, 2001-2010



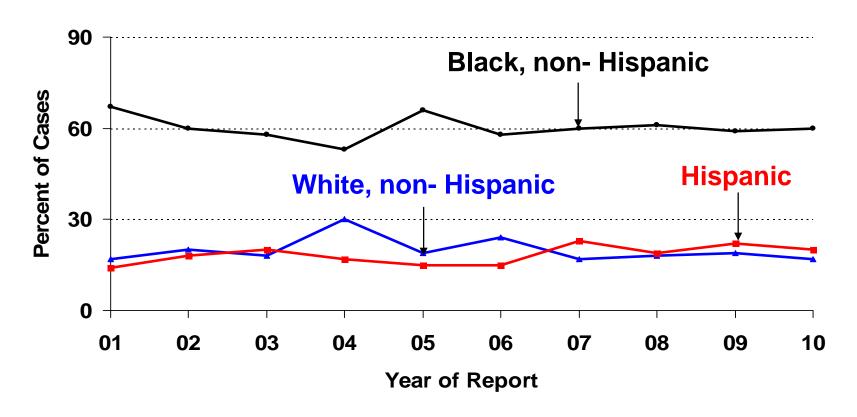
Comment: HIV case reporting, implemented in mid-1997, reflects more recent trends in the epidemic with respect to the distribution of cases by race/ethnicity. From 2001 to 2010, the proportion of black HIV cases has decreased by 14%. In contrast, whites increase by 6% and Hispanics increased by 36% over this same time period. Other races represent less than 1% of the cases and are not included.

Percent of Adult Male HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report Partnership 6, 2001-2010



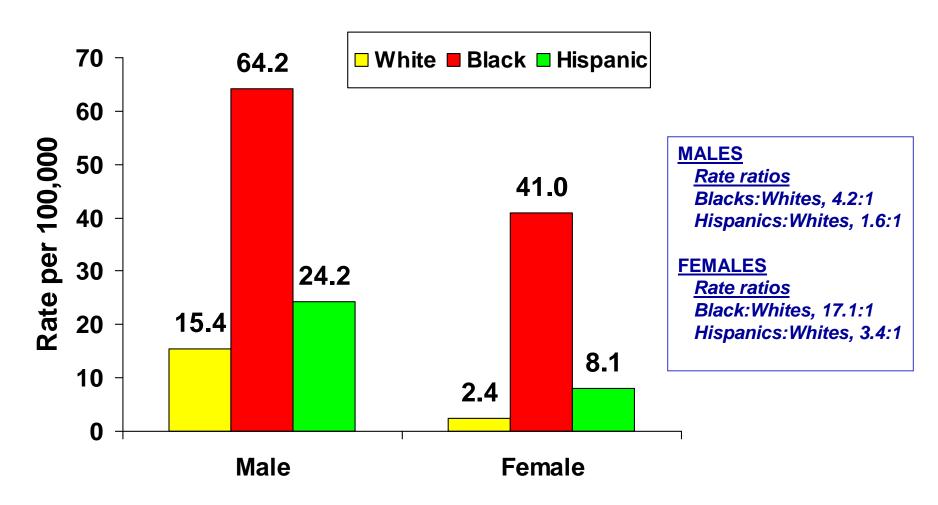
Comment: From 2001 to 2010, the proportion of male HIV cases decreased by 10% among blacks while increasing by 33% for Hispanics. The proportion of male HIV cases among whites shifted up and down over this same time period.

Percent of Adult Female HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report Partnership 6, 2001-2010



Comment: HIV case disparities are more evident among women then men. For the past ten years, black women represented 53% or more of the cases each year. The percent of black female HIV cases decreased by 10% from 2001 to 2010. In contrast, the percent of Hispanic female HIV cases increased (43%). The percent of white female HIV cases shifted up and down over this same time period.

Reported AIDS Case Rates per 100,000 Population By Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Partnership 6, 2010

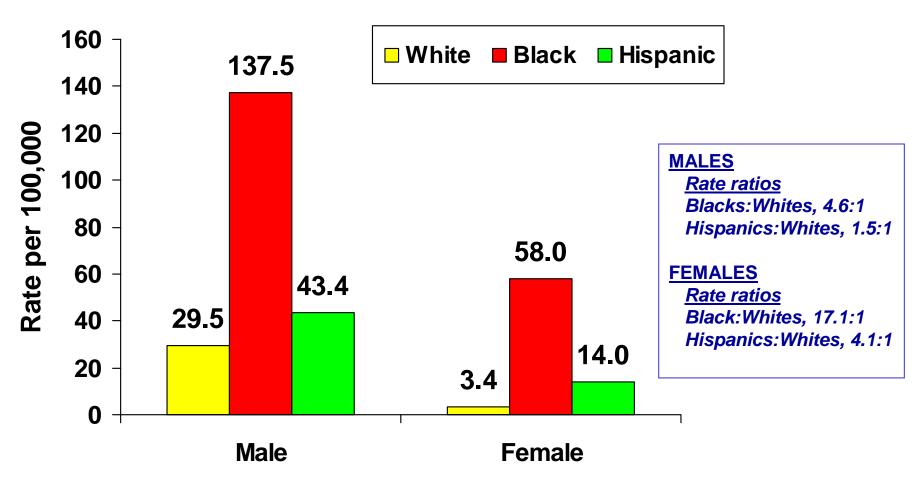


Comment: Among black males, the HIV case rate is 4 times higher than among white males.

Among black females, the AIDS case rate is 17-fold greater than among white females. Hispanic male rates are 2 times higher and Hispanic female rates are 3 times higher than the rates among their white counterparts.

*2010 Partnership 6 Population Estimates, DOH, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis.

Reported HIV Case Rates per 100,000 Population By Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Partnership 6, 2010

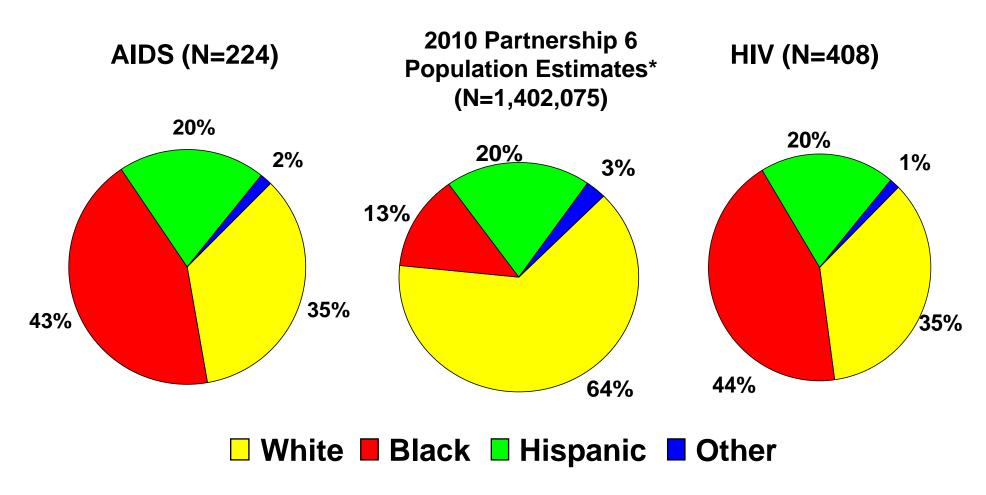


Comment: Among black males, the AIDS case rate is 5 times higher than among white males.

Among black females, the AIDS case rate is 17-fold greater than among white females. Hispanic male rates are 2 times higher and Hispanic female rates are 4 times higher than the rates among their white counterparts.

*2010 Partnership 6 Population Estimates, DOH, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis.

Adult AIDS and HIV Cases, by Race/Ethnicity And Partnership 6 Population Estimates, 2010

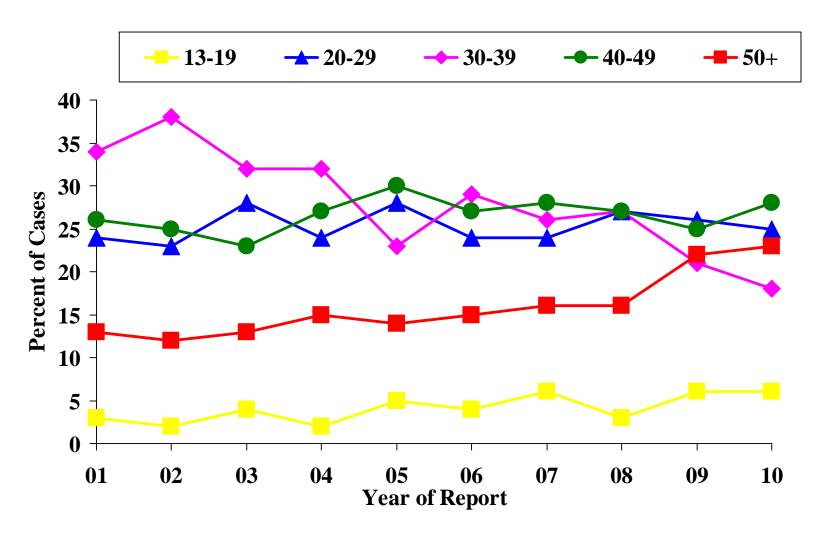


Comment: In this snapshot for 2010, blacks are over-represented among the AIDS and HIV cases, accounting for 43% of adult AIDS cases and 44% of adult HIV cases, but only 13% of the adult population. A group is disproportionately impacted to the extent that the percentage of cases exceeds the percentage of population.

*Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders & Native Alaskans/American Indians.

^{*2010} Partnership Population Estimates, Adults (Ages 13+), DOH, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis

Percent of Adult HIV Cases By Age Group*, Partnership 6, 2001-2010



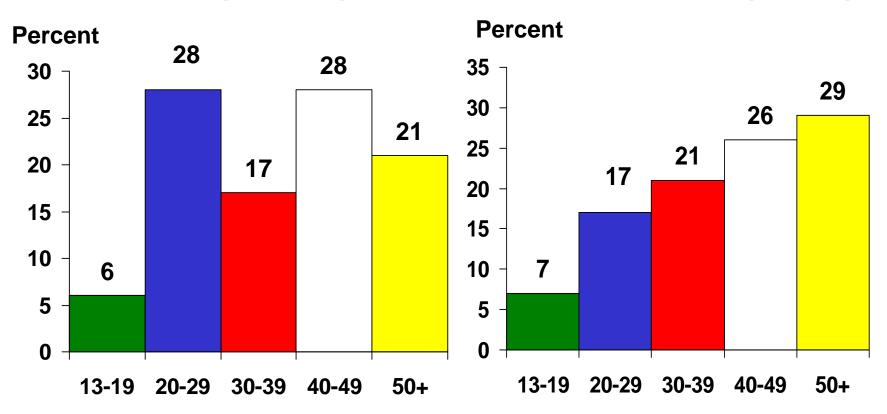
Comment: The percent of newly reported cases has shown increases among the 13-19 and 40+ age groups over the past several years.



Percent of Adult HIV Cases by Sex and Age Group at Diagnosis Partnership 6, 2010

Males (N=312)

Females (N=96)



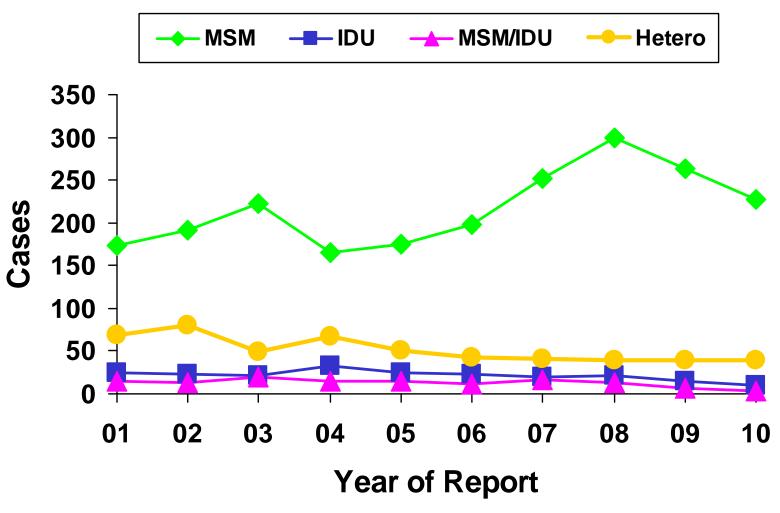
Note: HIV cases tend to be younger than AIDS cases: 34% of male HIV cases and 24% of female HIV cases occur among those aged 13-29. HIV cases tend to reflect more recent transmission than AIDS cases, and thus present a more current picture of the epidemic. This suggests that youth should be targeted.

Acronyms

- **MSM** Men who have sex with men (includes homosexual and bisexual).
- IDU Injecting drug user. This category assumes that needle-sharing has taken place.
- Hetero Persons infected by a partner of the opposite sex.
- Reliable Persons exposed through receipt of contaminated: blood/blood products, transplanted tissue/organs or artificial insemination. This category includes both confirmed and suspect cases pending investigation.
- Other/Unknown Confirmed other risks.



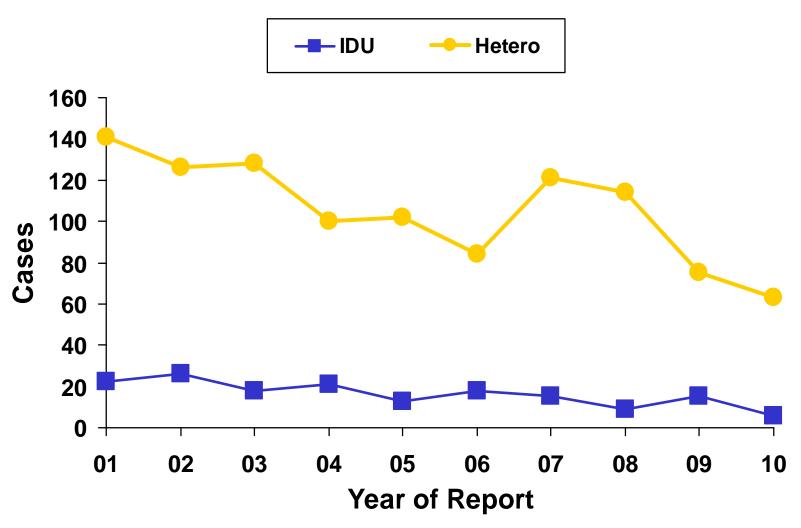
Adult Male HIV Cases by Exposure Category and Year of Report, Partnership 6, 2001-2010



Comment: Male sex with male (MSM) remains as the primary mode of exposure among male HIV cases in this partnership, followed by high risk heterosexual contact.

Note: NIRs redistributed.

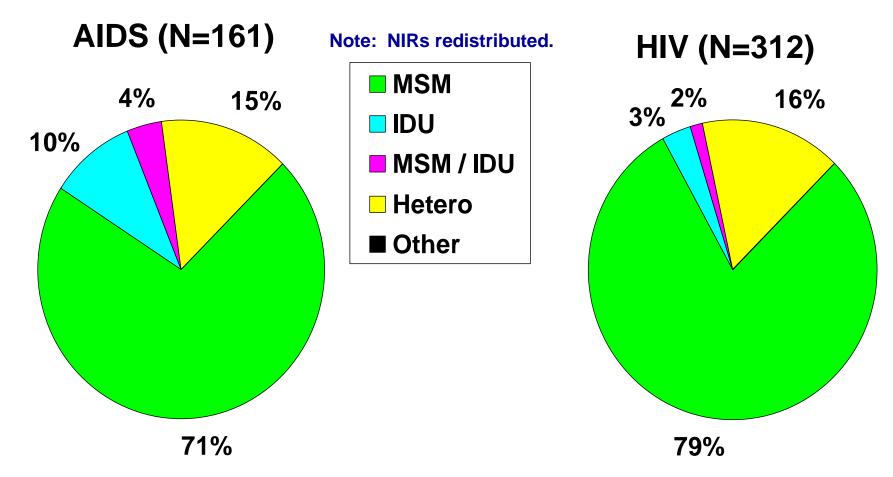
Adult Female HIV Cases by Exposure Category and Year of Report, Partnership 6, 2001-2010



Comment: The heterosexual risk continues to be the dominant mode of exposure of HIV among females.

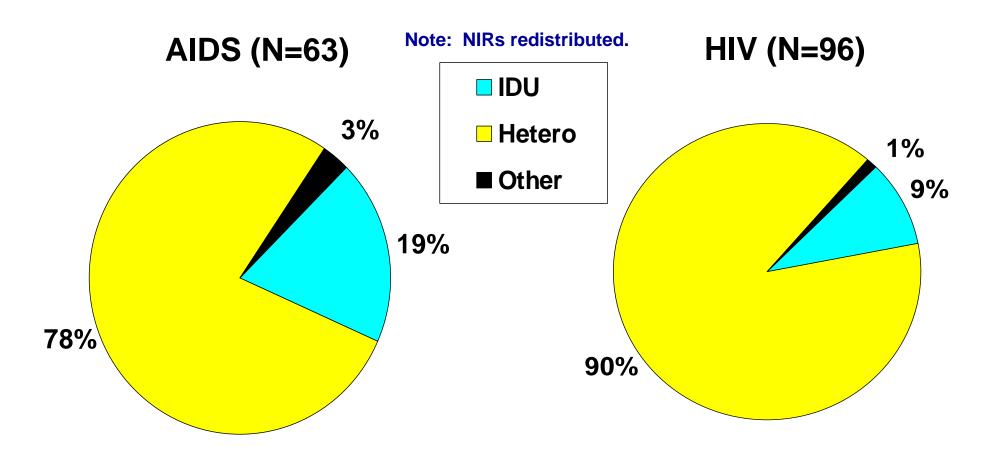
Note: NIRs redistributed.

Total Adult Male Cases by Mode of Exposure and Sex Partnership 6, 2010



Comment: Among the male AIDS and HIV cases reported for 2010, men who have sex with men (MSM) was the most common risk factor (71% and 79% respectively) followed by cases with a heterosexual risk (15% for AIDS and 16% for HIV). The recent increase among MSM is indicated by the higher percent of MSM among HIV cases compared to AIDS cases, as HIV cases tend to represent a more recent picture of the epidemic.

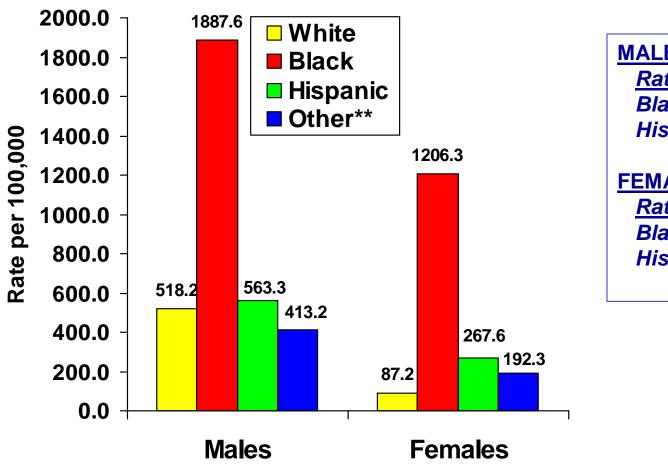
Total Adult Female Cases by Mode of Exposure and Sex Partnership 6, 2010



Comment: The ongoing increase among heterosexual risk compared with IDU is indicated by the higher percent of heterosexuals among HIV cases compared to AIDS cases, as HIV cases tend to represent a more recent picture of the epidemic.



Reported PLWHA Rates per 100,000 Population By Sex and Race/Ethnicity Partnership 6*, through 2010



MALES

Rate ratios

Blacks: Whites, 3.6:1

Hispanics: Whites. 1.1:1

FEMALES

Rate ratios

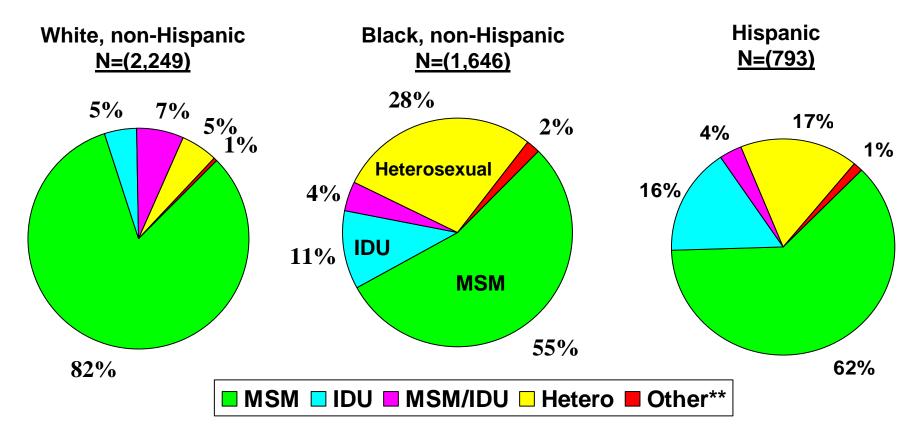
Black: Whites, 14.0:1

Hispanics: Whites, 3.1:1

Comment: Among black males, the HIV/AIDS case rate for cases alive and reported through 2010 is 4 times higher than among white males. Among black females, the AIDS case rate is 14 times higher than among white females. Hispanic male rates 1 time higher and Hispanic female rates are nearly 3 times higher than the rates among their white counterparts. Data excludes Department of Corrections cases.

^{*2010} Total Florida Population Estimates, DOH, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis **Other includes Asian/Pacific Islander. American Indian/Alaska Native and/or Other/Unknown Races.

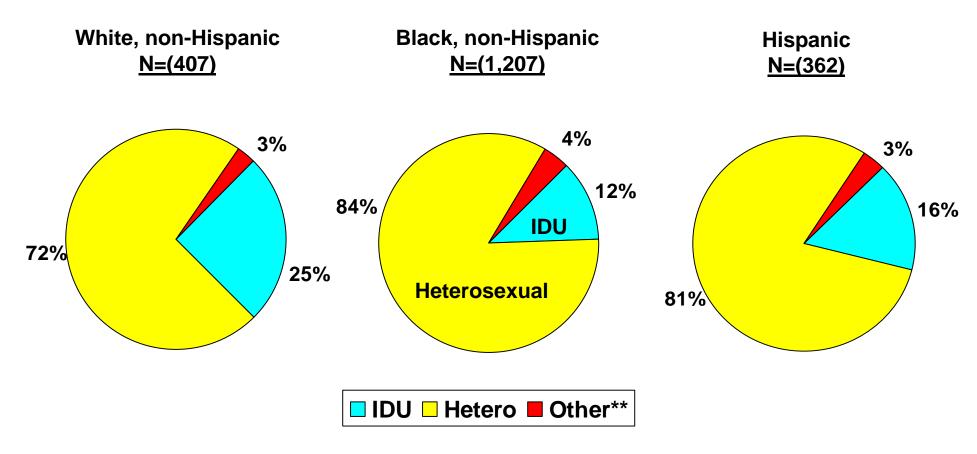
Living Adult Male HIV/AIDS Cases (PLWHAs) By Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure Partnership 6*, Data through 2010



Comment: Among male PLWHAs, the distribution of risk among whites differs from that among blacks and Hispanics. MSM represents the highest risk for all races. White males have the smallest percentage of heterosexual contact cases. Note: Adjustments have been made to redistribute NIR cases. Data as of 05/26/11.
*Data excludes Dept. of Corrections.

^{•**}Other includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal and other pediatric risks and other confirmed risks.

Living Adult Female HIV/AIDS Cases (PLWHAs) By Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure Partnership 6*, Data through 2010



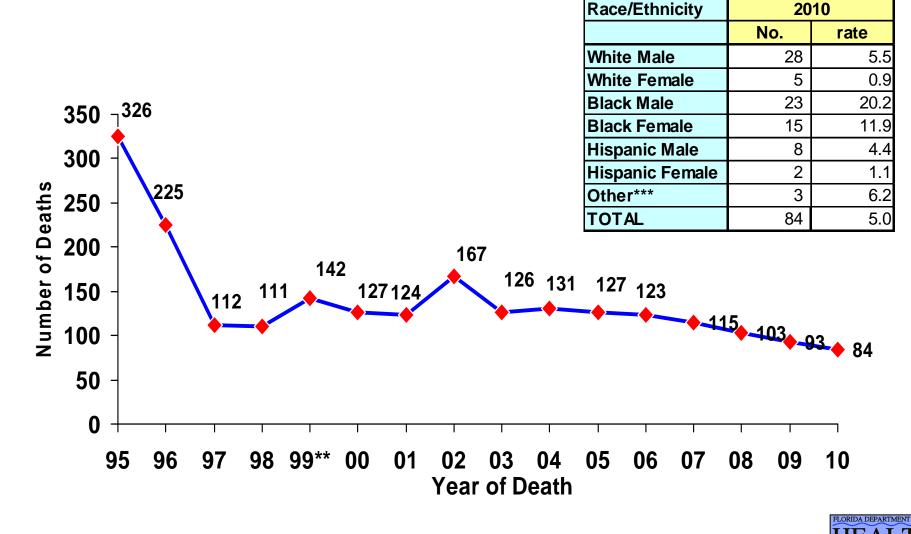
Comment: Among female PLWHAs, the distribution of risk among whites is similar to that among blacks and Hispanics. Heterosexual contact is the majority risk for all races.

Adjustments have been made to redistribute NIR cases. Data as of 05/26/11.

^{*}Data excludes Dept. of Corrections.

^{**}Other includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal and other pediatric risks and other confirmed risks.

Resident HIV/AIDS Deaths, Partnership 6 1995-2010 and Death Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, 2010



Source: Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates

Some Useful Links

CDC HIV/AIDS Surveillance Reports (State and Metro Data):

http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/hasrlink.htm

MMWR (Special Articles on Diseases, Including HIV/AIDS):

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/

U.S. Census Data (Available by State, County): http://www.census.gov

Florida Dept. of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS Website (Slide Sets, Fact Sheets, Monthly Surveillance Report, Counseling & Testing Data, etc., etc.):

http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/aids/index.html



"The reason for collecting, analyzing and disseminating information on a disease is to control that disease. Collection and analysis should not be allowed to consume resources if action does not follow."

--Foege WH et al. Int. J of Epidemiology 1976; 5:29-37



For Florida HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data

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Ext. 2373

Internet http://www.floridaaids.org

Intranet http://dohiws.doh.state.fl.us

CDC's Internet site for HIV/AIDS Slides:

http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/graphics.htm